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*FROM DUNLAP's AMERICAN DAILY ADVERTISER.*

IN the courſe of human events, nothing can be more grateful to the philanthropiſt, to the friends of the rights of man, than the progreſſive increaſe of liberty in the world. To ſee the gigantic image of deſpotiſm proſtrate itſelf before the genius of freedom; to know that twenty-four millions of men have eſcaped from the hated Baſtile of Slavery, and broken the chains with which they were bound—that they have aſſerted, with glorious effect, their inherent and unalienable rights; that they are reſtored to themſelves, to their country. to their rights and to their liberty;—are circumſtances which muſt pour an overflowing tide of joy upon the hearts of all the friends of human nature. The emancipation of ſo great a number of our fellow creatures, is a ſuitable, and it is a dignified ſubject of congratulation—the late glorious revolution in France preſents this grand ſubject of joy to the feelings of humanity. The regeneration of ſo great and powerful a kingdom—the renovation of its rights, and the exaltation of its ſlaves to the high and dignified character of citizens, are events ſo analagous to the experience of theſe United States, that true Americans cannot hear of them without taking a deep intereſt in their benefits, and beſtowing the benevolent wiſh of "Eſto perpetua" to the newly riſen glory of France, and the newly acquired liberty of their citizens!—This revolution is on many accounts unexpected and aſtoniſhing; but its leading reaſons may be found among the cauſes of all revolutions. For it is not the Prince alone, ſupreme as he is, that forms the genius of an empire, it is the gradual change of opinion and evolution of ſentiment in the people; which, though ſlow in its progreſs, is generally irreſiſtable and permanent in its duration. And it is this change of opinion and this evolution of ſentiment in the people of France, that has produced a regeneration of their government. It is not, however, a matter of wonder that the progreſs of civil and political liberty ſhould find enemies in the friends of ariſtocracy –nor that the principles of any ſyſtem of freedom whatever ſhould meet with enemies in the courts of kings, and the friends of monarchial government and hereditary ſucceſſion. But it is more truly aſtoniſhing, and yet more unaccountable, that the unqueſtionable Rights of Man, and the principles of liberty and free government ſhould find an enemy in the liſt of thoſe who have ranked high as American Patriots.

The late revolution in France has given riſe to much political diſſention in Europe. Mr. Burke, formerly the friend of liberty, but now the metamorphoſed flatterer of kings, has led the way. With all the furious zeal of ariſtocratical fanaticiſm, he has plead the cauſe of the king of Great-Britain. Mr. Paine, the author of Common Senſe, has, in the bold ſtile of a Freeman, advocated the cauſe of the people of England, and of the world—the rights of men, and fully anſwered Mr. Burke.

It is worthy of remark, that the three principal points for which Mr. Burke contends, are—that the nation of England have no right

1ſt. To chuſe their own governors.
2d. To caſhier them for miſconduct.
3d. To frame a government for themſelves.

And he aſſerts with confidence, that they utterly diſclaim thoſe rights, and that they will reſiſt the practical aſſertion of them with their lives and fortunes.—Mr. Paine has particularly replied to and refuted this ſpurious and heretical doctrine.

Pained at the proſtration of Mr. Burke's argument, ſolicitous for the progreſs of Britiſh principles in America, and with heartfelt anxiety regarding the tottering reputation of hereditary ſucceſſion, Publicola, from the town of Boſton, has blown the trumpet of ariſtocracy, and is now echoing the ſentiments of Mr. Burke in America.

The object of Publicola is by no means doubtful. I have ſought for his polar principle, and I think I have not ſought in vain. Could he effect a change of ſentiment in the people of theſe States in favor of monarchy and hereditary ſucceſſion, his purpoſe would be anſwered. He knows that this change, if ever made, muſt be gradually made; and he alſo knows, that the continual diffuſions of his ariſtocratical principles are the only means of effectuating this purpoſe. Americans then ought to read Publicola with a jealous caution.

Publicola, previous to entering into a conſideration of Mr. Paine's arguments, has given us a ſhort character of the performance, which he has thought proper to oppoſe. It may not be amiſs for me, in like manner, before I notice any of the arguments of Publicola, to give a brief deſcription of his work to the fourth number incluſive, for theſe are all I have ſeen. As he has ſtiled Mr. Paine's work, ſo may his, with equal propriety, be ſtiled, 'hiſtorical, political, miſcellaneous, ſatirical and panegyrical.'

It is an encomium upon the Engliſh government, it is an hiſtorical and political commentary on that government, inferring queſtionable deductions from queſtionable principles; in this reſpect too, it is miſcellaneous, and it is ſatirical in the enquiry "whether a conſtitution, like a deed, muſt be written on paper or parchment, or whether it has a larger latitude and may be engraved on ſtone, or carved on wood."

However queſtionable any of the deductions of Mr. Paine may be, Publicola acknowledges the principles from which he infers thoſe deductions to be unqueſtionable. If his principles be true, and they are admitted to be ſo, why does Publicola conteſt thoſe very principles under the aſſumed veil of oppoſing the inferences deduced from them, and which only he conſiders queſtionable? And yet, however unaccountable it is, Publicola is in this very predicament.

Mr. Paine, in treating of the Rights of a Nation
To chuſe their own governors.
To caſhier them for miſconduct, and
To frame a government for themſelves lays down this propoſition with reſpect to that right, 'That which a whole nation chooſes to do, it has a right to do.' But Publicola, uncandidly abſtracting this poſition from the reaſoning with which it ſtands connected in Mr. Paine's book, ſays "that it cannot, in any ſenſe whatever, be admitted as true." Were I to contemplate the ſame poſition in the ſame abſtracted point of view, I would decide on it by affirming, "that the eternal and immutable laws of juſtice and of morality are paramount to all human legiſlation," and that though "the violation of thoſe laws is certainly in the power, yet it is not among the Rights of Nations." But the ſtatement which Publicola has made of this principle is by no means ingenuous. Does not Mr. Paine qualify this principle by a confined relation to the ſubject of which he is treating? He does—Was he writing a treatiſe on metaphyſics, or on the abſtract principles of morality, or was it a treatiſe on the Rights of Man? What is the amount of his argument? He brings into view, plain, ſimple, incontrovertible principles, which Publicola himſelf acknowledges—proving unqueſtionably and excluſively, that when a whole nation chooſes to have a particular form of government, it has a right to have it.

This is undoubtedly his meaning—and the abſtracted ground upon which Publicola has thought proper to conſider this propoſition, proves inconteſtibly his want of candor, and a perverſion of meaning intentionally deſigned to deſtroy the whole force of Mr. Paine's reaſoning.

Having, I think, ſufficiently ſhewn, that the manner of the ſtatement of this principle, by Publicola, is uncandid and ungenerous, and that he has given it a conſtruction which it does not bear, it will be obvious that the long train of inferences which he draws from ſuch his own miſ-ſtated, and therefore, falſe premiſes, will, with the reaſoning from which he has deduced them, fall to the ground.

I therefore ſhall take no notice of them, but proceed briefly to conſider a few of his arguments to prove the exiſtence of a Britiſh conſtitution, It will, however, be proper here to premiſe, that it is now of no importance to free and independent America, whether Great-Britain has or has not a conſtitution—or, if they have one, whether it be a conſtitution of principles or a conſtitution of articles, or whether it be compoſed of the common law, or of the great body of the ſtatute law, or, in ſhort, whether it be an uſurpation itſelf. In all theſe concerns we ſtand wholly independent of them. It is ſufficient for us to know that they have a government competent to the execution of their treaties, without enquiring what the eſſence of that government is, or whether it has ariſen out of the people or over the people. But ſince Publicola, like Mr. Burke, contends againſt the rights of the people of England to chuſe their own governors, to caſhier them for miſconduct, and to frame a government for themſelves, and as the arguments which he uſes for this purpoſe have a correſpondent force againſt the like rights of the citizens of America, it will be proper to make a few remarks upon them.

Publicola aſſerts, "that the common law of England is the conſtitution of Great-Britain, and that the conſtitution of a country is not the paper or parchment upon which the compact is written, that it is the ſyſtem of fundamental rules by which the people have conſented to be governed, which is always ſuppoſed to be impreſſed upon the mind of every individual, and of which the written or printed copies are nothing more than the evidence." "That in this ſenſe the Britiſh nation have a conſtitution." Again—"It is compoſed of a venerable ſyſtem of unwritten or cuſtomary laws, handed down from time immemorial, and ſanctioned by the accumulated experience of ages, and of a body of ſtatutes enacted by an authority lawfully competent to that purpoſe." And again—"The conſtitution of Great-Britain is a conſtitution of principles, not of articles."

Why will not Publicola, on this ſubject, go to the ſource of things? Does he mean by this definition that a conſtitution is a compact antecedent to all government, and from which free government reſults? Or does he mean that it is a ſyſtem of juriſprudence, ordained by a government after its inſtitution? This is a point neceſſary to be ſettled, for there is a ſtriking difference between the act of conſtituting a government, and the acts of a government after it is conſtituted. If he means that the latter is the conſtitution of Great-Britain, he will find no oppoſition to the ſentiment, but if the former, I deny its exiſtence. In this ſenſe the people of England have no conſtitution—and with this meaning I defy Publicola to produce the evidence that they have one. How then will his reaſoning, on the ſubject of a ſocial compact, which he pretends now exiſts, apply to deſtroy the inherent rights of the people of England. As it has never yet been made appear that the government of England originated in the people, they yet have theſe rights inherent in themſelves in their original character—If therefore, they have not theſe rights at this day, they never had them—but the uncontroulable rights of ſovereignty reſiding in the people antecedent to government, they therefore have theſe rights. The right of a people to form a government, and the power of a government after it is formed, are two diſtinct things—but Publicola has artfully confounded them together, ſo as to obſcure the generous principles of freedom. Why not, in this reſpect, preſerve the diſtinction between rights and power? Liberty is a bold principle, it is an irreſiſtable principle—it invites enquiry, nor does it ſeek the ſubterfuges of ſophiſtry for protection. It avows itſelf to the world, and it declares, that all lawful, all juſt authority, both legiſlative and executive, originates from the people. That the power and ſovereignty of the people are like light in the ſun, original and inherent, and unlimited by any thing human. That in thoſe who are governors, it is the reflected rays of that light, borrowed, delegated and limited by the ſovereign power of the people.

In the ſenſe in which I admit that Great-Britain has a conſtitution, it is certainly a conſtitution of principles; and on the ſame ground, every country under Heaven, has a conſtitution of principles. But what are theſe principles? not the principles of a government ariſing out of the people, but of a government ariſing over the people. Conſequently, it is the arbitrary will of government, and ſuch, unqueſtionably, is the government of Great-Britain. Americans know that it is the omnipotence of Parliament. Why, therefore, in the name of Common Senſe, *I ſhould have ſaid Ariſtocracy*, did not the federal convention of 1787 adopt ſuch a glorious "Conſtitution of Principles," inſtead of a conſtitution of written articles? And why did not Publicola then ſtep forward, and like the honeſt Norman mentioned by Mr. Paine, repreſent, that "as the Americans had diſmiſſed or ſent away their King, they would want another," and generouſly offer to be their ſoveriegn Lord and Maſter.

Mr. Paine obſerves, "that a government on the principles on which conſtitutional government, ariſing out of ſociety, are eſtabliſhed, cannot have the right of altering itſelf; for if it had, it would be arbitrary." But this, ſays Publicola, is not ſufficient. I think it is. But why is it not? Why, truly, replies Publicola, "becauſe a nation in forming a ſocial compact, may delegate the whole of their collective powers to ordinary legiſlators in perpetual ſucceſſion." In reply to this I contend, that a nation has no right to form a compact to obligate any but the parties contracting, it muſt therefore ceaſe on an infraction of the terms by either party, and muſt be void as to all future generations, unleſs they revive it for themſelves. In compacts we determine and promiſe for ourſelves only—and not for poſterity. The JURA SUMMI IMPERII, or the rights of ſovereignty reſide in every generation of men in their original character; and Mr. Paine well obſerves, that every generation is equal in rights to the one that preceded it.—How, then, has a nation a right to delegate in perpetual ſucceſſion? There is a cruel principle of injuſtice in the doctrine of perpetual ſucceſſion; it is an enſlaving principle; it is a black ariſtocratical doctrine, that abſorbs every ray of the ſun of freedom, and ſwallows up all the rights of the people to the end of time. This is the inevitable conſequence of the doctrine of perpetual ſucceſſion; it is unjuſt in theory; it is tyrannical in practice; it is a ſubverſion of the "eternal and immutable laws of juſtice and morality;" becauſe it is founded on the principle of A's willing to B. the property of C.—and this I deny that any nation has a right to do.—For although a whole nation ſhould be mad enough to adopt ſuch a form of government, yet as they could have no property in poſterity, a future generation would have an undoubted right not merely to alter, but entirely to aboliſh it; and for the very reaſon becauſe "the conſent of that poſterity would be neceſſary before they could be bound by thoſe laws;" and I maintain further, that the ſame people who conſtitute a government, have a right to change or totally annihilate it, whenever they chooſe ſo to do, even if it ſhould have anſwered all the purpoſes for which it was originally inſtituted. This is a principle inſeparable from the rights of ſovereignty, originally reſident in the people, and from all authority emanating from them. Government is nothing elſe but power, and the power of a free government is nothing but the delegation of a truſt. It is a mere authority of agency, which the conſtituents may reſume at pleaſure. But the reſumption of this right is one thing, and the expediency of it another: and it is hardly to be ſuppoſed that a nation will diſſolve the bands of the ſocial compact, unleſs they find it expedient ſo to do. Publicola however, confounds the right and expediency together, and from this ſophiſtical jumble of ideas, he bewilders the ſubject he attempts to explain, and clearly evinces that the purſuit of truth is not his only object, or the way to truth muſt lie through the mazy labyrinths of ſophiſtry.

I have heard of a man (perhaps Publicola knows him) who poſſeſſed the eſteem and confidence of a free, generous, patriotic people; who partook liberally of their bounty, and was raiſed by their general voice, to an office of high dignity and truſt in their government; whoſe pride it ought to have been, and whoſe duty it was to have ſupported the principles, and to have contributed to the welfare of that government to the utmoſt of his abilities, or to have rejected the office. The latter, however, he did not do; but under a fictitious name, employed his whole force of art, of genius and erudition in collecting and pouring forth floods of heretical, ariſtocratical doctrines in direct oppoſition to the free and equal principle of the very government which he adminiſtered.—Strange inconſiſtency!

Let thoſe who ſigh for monarchy and pant after ariſtocracy, court the munificence of princes and prop the tottering thrones of Kings. Let them weep over the dying image of royalty—but let the independent ſons of America blow the trumpet of freedom, and proclaim to the world their liberty and happineſs. The unſhaken faith of theſe, is, that all power is originally inherent in the people, and that whatever governments are not founded on their authority alone, and inſtituted by them for their peace, ſafety and happineſs, are not free but uſurped, and that they therefore have and in 'contempt' of Kings, Princes, and the whole group of Ariſtocrates, will, exerciſe the right of eſtabliſhing and of altering, reforming or aboliſhing government in ſuch manner or form as they may think proper for ſecuring the bleſſings of freedom.

AGRICOLA.

Philadelphia, July 1, 1791.

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## CONSTANTINOPLE, March 19.

A SANTON (a kind of religious Muſſulman) was lately impaled here for having the audacity to prophecy that the capital of the Ottoman empire would ere long change its maſter.

The imprudence of the crew of a Venetian ſhip had lately nearly cauſed the death of their Captain. In firing the uſual ſalute, on paſſing the walls of the Seraglio, the crew forgot that the guns were loaded with balls, which not only alarmed thoſe within the walls, but alſo damaged ſome of the buildings. The Sultan was ſo exaſperated, that he demanded the head of the Captain, and, but for the interpoſition of the Dragoman, who is a great friend to the Venetian Ambaſſador, the Captain would have been beheaded. However the matter having been explained, he was pardoned; but on condition of remaining under an arreſt for ſome time in the Ambaſſador's hotel.

## BERLIN, April 15.

The *Commandeur* Great Croſs of the Order of the Sword, Sir Sidney Smith, an officer of the Royal Navy of England, arrived at Potſdam laſt week, and was immediately admitted to a private conference with the King, to which he was introduced by the Britiſh Miniſter.

## PARIS, April 28.

M. de la Fayette has at length yielded to the reiterated ſolicitations of his fellow-citizens, and reſumed his former ſtation of commander in chief of the National Guards.

On Monday morning all the battalions appeared under arms, and waited on their General to teſtify their joy and their gratitude; theſe ſenments were manifeſted in a particular manner, when M. de la Fayette appeared at the Place de Greve, clothed in his uniform, and ſurrounded by a guard. Men, women, children, old men, all the croud ſurrounded him, ſeemed eager to embrace, and actually claſped him in their arms!

At half paſt one o'clock on the ſame day, a grand deputation of the national guards, without any diſtinction of rank or military regulation as to companies, marched ſix a-breaſt to wait on his Majeſty. Being arrived at the Thuilleries, they

mounted the great ſtaircaſe, and traverſed the apartments till they arrived at his Majeſty's cabinet, in which the Monarch received them.

The General who was at their head, in a ſhort and appoſite ſpeech, informed his Majeſty of the attachment of the Pariſian army, who in return obſerved, "that the National Guards, who had done ſo much for the accompliſhment of the revolution, had nothing more to do than to give an example of obedience to the laws, and the conſtitution would then be fixed on a baſis that would render it immortal." The deputation then filed off, before the King, making the walls of the Palace reſound with "*Vive la Nation, et vive le Roi.*"

A citizen ſoldier, on paſſing before his Majeſty, exclaimed, "*Sire voila vos veritables amis!*" (behold your true friends, Sire!) his Majeſty immediately replied with the moſt lively emotion, "I am convinced of it."

The Grenadier Company of the battalion of the Oratory have been diſcharged, and the Grenadier who firſt urged the impropriety of the King's receiving the Sacrament from the hands of a refractory Prieſt.

This intrepid citizen has however experienced the patronage of the club called the Cordelieres, who have objected to the late oath taken by the National Guards.

This circumſtance, and that of the refractory Clergy being permitted to hire, occupy, and preach in the Hotel des Theatins, are the moſt undoubted proofs of the liberty now enjoyed here, as in both theſe inſtances, religious and political ſentiments, however different from thoſe of the people, are freely tolerated, and recal to the memory of the claſſical ſtranger, who viſits Paris, thoſe happy days which Rome enjoyed under an amiable and godlike Emperor, when every citizen "might think what he pleaſed, and ſay what he thought."

*NATIONAL ASSEMBLY, April* 29.

Diſturbances having lately taken place, from ſome ſoldiers having attended one of the ſocieties known by the name of "Friends to the conſtitution," which conduct was oppoſed by their officers, the Aſſembly paſſed the following decree—

"The National Aſſembly decrees, That the officers, ſubalterns, and ſoldiers of all deſcriptions, when not on duty, may, like all other citizens, attend the ſocieties which aſſemble peaceably in the towns in which they are in garriſon."

*May* 4. The ſubject of Avignon was once more reſumed, when after a long and warm debate, upon the queſtion being put, whether Avignon and the Comtat ſhould or ſhould not be annexed to the French empire, it was determined by a majority of 487 to 316, that they ſhould not be annexed to France.

*May* 5. Two papers, of very great moment, were this day read in the Aſſembly. The firſt, a circular letter from the Emperor to the different electors, ſtating to them the ſteps which had been purſued by him as head of the Empire, in relation to the decrees of the National Aſſembly, which have been complained of as injurious to the rights of that part of the Germanic body in Lorraine and Alſace. The intention of this letter is ſtated to be, that the Germanic body may adopt the means which appear to them beſt ſuited to obtain redreſs of the grievances complained of.

The other was a letter from M. Montmorin to the Pope's Nuncio at Paris, ſtating, "That his Majeſty was much ſurpriſed at the anſwer of his Holineſs to the letter from his Majeſty, announcing the recall of M. le Cardinal de Bernis—that his Majeſty ſaw with aſtoniſhment, that the Pope appeared to refuſe receiving an Ambaſſador of France, who had taken, without reſtriction, the oath required of all public officers—that his Majeſty can ſcarcely believe this to be the intention of his Holineſs, *as it would break off all connection between the Holy See and the French Monarchy*—that no Ambaſſador can be ſent to his Holineſs who has not taken the National Oath—and that if his Holineſs perſiſted in this, the dignity of the nation, and that of his Majeſty, would not permit a Nuncio from the Pope to remain at Paris."

The letter concludes, recommending to his Holineſs to weigh well the conſequences which may reſult from ſuch conduct, and to bear in mind that, whatever they may be, he will have provoked them.

*May* 8. On a report by M. Viellard, the Aſſembly gave orders, that the extraordinary Bank ſhould pay the ſum of four millions, as a compenſation to thoſe perſons who have been loſers by the ſuppreſſion of offices.

*May* 9. M. d'Andre was elected Preſident.

LONDON, May 13.

It is not even pretended to be concealed, that the anſwer of the Empreſs is hoſtile. She ſaid, that ſhe ſhould lament the neceſſity of going to war with England, and her allies; but ſhe certainly would proceed in the unprovoked war in which ſhe was involved with the Turks, until ſhe brought them to the moderate and juſt conditions ſhe had already offered them, and from which no foreign interference ſhould make her abate.

Yeſterday a Cabinet Council was held, at which all the Miniſters aſſiſted. The anſwer of the Empreſs was probably the object of their deliberation.—They ſat till half paſt three o'clock, and the reſult was ſent up to the King.

Whether the diviſion of Burke and Fox, may produce any ſchiſm in the party; whether any of that noble and opulent Ariſtocracy who compoſe it, may participate the alarms and reſentments of Mr. Burke, may be a matter of much ſpeculation. If conjecture be admiſſible, it ſeems more likely that the Apoſtle of Deſpotiſm will be left alone. The rational friends of Ariſtocracy will regard him as too intemperate and indiſcreet for a Leader: they will conſider all fear of convulſions in England as the dread of events certainly remote, and perhaps viſionary, and if they think the danger real, they muſt ſee the wretched policy of Mr. Burke, who accelerates its progreſs by conferring on its promoters premature importance. And above all, they will ſee that their deſertion of Mr. Fox will only be unfettering his mind; and transferring a great Leader from a Faction to the People.

They dread thoſe diſcuſſions which the indiſcretion of Mr. Burke perpetually provokes. They are conſcious of the feebleneſs to which the loſs of their Leader would reduce them, and they muſt tremble at the meaſure to which Mr. Fox, unſhackled with party, might be impelled at ſo critical a moment, by the energy of his own virtuous and enlightened mind.

MAY 18.

Letters from Stockholm mention, that the Ruſſian Miniſter had delivered a declaration to the King of Sweden, intimating, that if he allowed the Engliſh ſhips of war to enter his ports, it would be conſidered by the Empreſs as a declaration of war. To which his Majeſty replied, that he ſhould obſerve a ſtrict neutrality, by allowing both Engliſh and Ruſſian veſſels to come in and go out of his harbours at their pleaſure.

The trial of Mr. Haſtings will be reſumed on Monday or Tueſday, and Mr. St. John opens the next charge.

It was reported yeſterday, with ſome confidence, and very generally, that there had been a tumult at Conſtantinople, in which the Grand Vizir loſt his head.

An expreſs was yeſterday received by a reſpectable merchant in this city, from Conſtantinople which is reported to contain the following important intelligence relative to that capital:

Admiral Ribas, immediately after his defeat of the Ottoman forces before Brailow, having taken on board his ſquadron a large detachment from the army of Prince Repnin, ſailed to Kilianova, where having formed a junction with Admiral Suwarrow's fleet, he ſailed for Conſtantinople, and taking advantage of the commotion which prevailed within that city, landed his troops at Pera, and took the place without reſiſtance. At the time of the Ruſſian troops entering Conſtantinople, the city was on fire in fifty different parts.

The Ruſſians have gained another victory over the Turks. Prince Gallitzin attacked the peninſula of Kuckpany, near Brailow, which he took, after cutting to pieces the garriſon, conſiſting of four thouſand Turks, and deſtroying 22 veſſels.

It is aſſerted that the perſons at Briſtol, who burnt Mr. Wilberforce in *effigy*, were none of the *reſpectable* part of the inhabitants.—There ſurely needs no ghoſt to tell us this;—but where were the *reſpectable* part of the city when ſuch an infamous outrage was perpetrating?

*Late Dinners.*—Mr. Pitt on being lately invited to dine with Lady Saliſbury, at TEN, politely pleaded a previous engagement to ſup with the Chancellor—at nine.

The walking Stuart has ſet out for Falmouth, where he is to take his paſſage on board the New-York Packet for America. His intention is not only to travel the civilized Provinces of that Continent, but to explore the moſt hidden and interior parts, where no European has ever ventured.

Several perſons have been lately ordered to quit Madrid, on ſuſpicion of ſome political intrigues; and among them the Ducheſs of Santeſtevan, mother-in-law to the Duke de Medina Celi.

A college, for the education of Roman Catholic Prieſts, is building at Thurles, in the county of Tipperary. This will keep a deal of money in Ireland, which would otherwiſe have been expended abroad, and is occaſioned by the diſſolution of ſo many religious houſes in France.

*Extract of a letter from Bruſſels, April* 21.

"The uniform of the French Counter-Revolution is ſported in this city by many of the Refugee Ariſtocrats. A dark green coat with yellow facings, and pantaloons, in the Huſſar ſtyle, which, according to all appearance, will wear out before the opening of their campaign, there being officers in plenty, but no men."

Lately died, in the King's Bench Priſon, after *ſix years'* confinement, Capt. *Thomas Henry Abbot*, of the Artillery, who had diſtinguiſhed himſelf in almoſt every action of conſequence laſt war in America.

DUBLIN, MAY 25.

On the 13th inſtant, a riot happened at Carrick, which, in ſome time arrived at ſuch a height as rendered the interpoſition of the Police of that place indiſpenſable, in which the high conſtable, Mr. Coſgrave, was unfortunately killed. The cauſe of the diſturbance was as follows:—In that town it ſeems there is a ſpring loom, by which one man is able to perform equal to four; this circumſtance has, for ſome time, been a matter of jealouſy to the people employed on the ordinary machines, from an idea that it would eventually render a majority of them uſeleſs, to prevent which they aſſembled for the purpoſe of deſtroying the new invention—a reſolution that could not but be attended with ſerious conſequences—and in purſuit of which the above active man fell a ſacrifice to their rage.

Wedneſday laſt the brig Two Siſters, of Bourdeaux, Capt. Francis Renault, arrived at Paſſage, below Waterford, with a cargo of wines, glaſs, printing-paper, &c. On coming to her birth in the river, ſhe hoiſted the new National Flag, and fired 13 guns, which were anſwered by every veſſel that carried any ſwivels, except one Londoner, who, though provided with eight four pounders, took no manner of notice. The flag is exceedingly elegant, being an alternate mixture of blue, red and white, in three compartments, interſperſed with gold fleurs de lis, on a ground of white ſattin. At the top is a crown encircled by a wreath, round which are the words "la Nation, la Loi, le Roy," the Nation, the Law, and the King. This is the firſt, carrying the reformed colours of France, that has arrived at any Iriſh port ſince the revolution.

PLYMOUTH, April 27.

On Saturday laſt the Annual Silver Cup, given by the right hon. the Earl of Orford, was run for in Houghton Park, by ninety greyhounds, and won by Mr. Blyth, of Bircham Newton. After the diverſion, near 500 perſons were entertained with great hoſpitality, in the old Engliſh ſtyle, by the noble Earl; amongſt thoſe preſent were, Sir Charles Davis, Mr. Coke, Col. Orchard, Mr Call, and other Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons.

A bye match was alſo run between Mrs. Coke and Lord Orford, which was won with great eaſe by the Lady's greyhound.

CHARLESTON (S.C.) July 7.

*CAUTION TO MARINERS.*

THE commiſſioners of Pilotage, for the bar of Charleſton, give notice, that the lanthorn of the light-houſe was, on the night of the firſt inſtant, conſumed by fire, ſo that there can be no light ſhewn till the light-houſe is repaired.—Mariners approaching the coaſt, are therefore cautioned to guard againſt the inconvenience of the want of a light.

ALBANY, July 11.

We can aſſure the public with much ſatisfaction that Judge Cooper (who may be conſidered the oracle and ſoul of Otſego County) has collected this ſeaſon about 70,000lb. of maple Sugar, which is brought to market in boxes after the Spaniſh manner, containing 300lb. each—about 15,000lb. is in cakes, the remainder is all grained and equal to Muſcovado. The laſt year, the quantity this public ſpirited gentleman collected was only 20,000lb.

NEW-YORK, July 21.

Yeſterday an entertainment was given by the Members of the New-York Chamber of Commerce, to ALEXANDER HAMILTON, Eſquire, Secretary of the Treaſury of the United States; at which a number of patriotic toaſts were drank.

*FROM THE GENERAL ADVERTISER.*

TO GEORGIA PLANTERS.

A Paragraph from Georgia has lately made its appearance in ſeveral papers*; in which the writer intimates that a treatiſe on the cultivation of the vine would be a very uſeful addition to the ſtock of agricultural information, eſpecially to the ſouthward.—A correſpondent who is perfectly acquainted with the practice as well as theory of the vine culture, propoſes, if ſufficient encouragement is held out by the ſouthern farmers collectively, to furniſh them with a compleat account of the ſeveral modes of culture uſed in Burgundy and other parts of France, in every different kind of ſoil. If ſuch a ſubſcription can be raiſed as would prove a reaſonable compenſation for his trouble, he propoſes to devote his whole time and attention to the ſubject; and his experience, he conceives, will enable him to give ſuch accurate and minute information, as would prove a ſufficient guide to ſuch as chooſe to undertake to cultivate the native vine; which, from the information he has been able to collect ſince his reſidence in this country, if properly done, he thinks could not fail of ſucceſs.

Communications for our correſpondent, directed to D. P. and left at the office of the General Advertiſer, will be delivered to him.

* *Originally in the* GAZETTE *of the* UNITED STATES.

# Philadelphia, July 23.

European Intelligence has been received to the 26th of May, by the Hope, Capt. Makins, from Ireland—by which we learn, That a great and important revolution in favour of the Rights of Man, under the auſpices of the King, has taken place in Poland—the condition of the peaſantry of that country, which was degrading to the loweſt degree, is greatly altered for the better: this is conſidered as a prelude to a more perfect conſtitution.—The Court of Denmark has repeated its declaration of a determined neutrality.—In Brabant and Flanders, the public tranquility is perfectly eſtabliſhed.—The National Aſſembly having determined not to annex the Venaiſſin to their empire, the conſequence will be, that the Pope muſt grant the people there a free conſtitution, like that of France.—The celebrated Biſhop of Autun has been excommunicated by the Pope for the ſpace of 40 days, if he does not in the mean time return to his duty.—The Duke of Bedford is choſen chairman of the Whig-Club in London.—The Portugueſe are making great improvements in the culture of hemp and flax.—The faſhion for the ladies in Paris, is to divide the hair on the middle of the forehead, and comb it down ſmooth without the leaſt friz on each ſide of the face. Among other nominations to fill the vacancy in the department of Secretary of State, Mr. Haſtings has actually been mentioned.—Sir Sidney Smith is ſuperintending the conſtruction of a flotilla for the King of Pruſſia, to be oppoſed to that of the Prince de Naſſau. The anſwer of the Empreſs to the Engliſh Miniſter, it is ſaid without reſerve, is hoſtile—and the meaſures purſued by Great-Britain appear to be founded on an expectation of war.—Some very plain advice has recently been given to the Queen of France, in which it is obſerved, that "in cheriſhing the illuſions of an expiring party, you will only prolong your own torment; it will be much better for you to abjure them in an authentic and ſincere manner." Theſe obſervations, in conjunction with a letter to the National Aſſembly, and another to the foreign Miniſters, which were lately communicated by the King, if there is any meaning in words, or honor in the human heart, will convince the Queen that any machinations againſt the revolution muſt iſſue in total defeat and diſappointment.——Great confuſions continue to prevail in Conſtantinople—The Sultan it is ſaid has lately cauſed a whole company of Janiſſaries, who appeared inclined to revolt, to be put to death. The exceſſive dearneſs of proviſion is ſaid to be the principal cauſe of all theſe commotions.

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By the Ruby, Capt. Rich, arrived at Boſton from Calcutta, accounts are received from India to the 27th of January.—On the 14th of December Lord Cornwallis arrived at Madras, after a paſſage of 6 days from Calcutta.—The paper of the 27th of January mentions that his Lordſhip intended to join the combined army, conſiſting of Engliſh troops and the auxiliaries of the native Princes, at ARNEE, immediately on the arrival of reinforcements and ſtores from Bengal. Some unpleaſant occurrences had happened. The Nabob of Arcot's troops which were appointed to eſcort the Governor General to the Army, had mutinied and refuſed to go, under the plea of their pay being much in arrears;—but the ſpirited exertions of the Nabob's ſon, quelled the mutiny, with a body of troops under his command; he was ſeverely wounded in the conflict. Two officers of high rank in the combined army, it was reported were at variance; and the deciſion of their difference had been referred to ſupreme authority. The moſt flattering expectations of ſucceſs were formed by a knowledge of the military ſkill and intrepidity of Cornwallis.

Tippoo has ever cautiouſly avoided a pitched battle. He appears to have *entertained* the *Britiſh* forces, and led them about wherever they would follow him. In the march of an army, plunder, rapine, cruelties various in their forms as they are deteſtable in their nature, will be the neceſſary attendants. To narrate the loſs of three Sepoys in Pulo Penang, or an aſſaſſination of *Bullocks* in Palehaudcherry, would neither inform nor entertain our readers; we therefore paſs on to ſay, that the only conſequential blow ſtruck by the combined army, was at Cananore, which ſurrendered to General Abercrombie on the 17th of December.

The Grand and Centre Armies formed a junction on the 17th of November. They had not been able to bring the Alexander of the *Eaſt* to open warfare. The conduct of General Meadows was generally cenſured—and the inhabitants of this war-deſolated country, look forward with pleaſure to his being ſuperſeded.

The ſeveral native Princes in alliance with England, furniſhed large bodies of well diſciplined Cavalry; and a numerous Infantry, not entitled to much encomium. Scarcity of money was a general complaint: An unhealthy ſeaſon univerſally felt: A failure of the Cotton Crops in Bombay, pretty fully demonſtrated;—and a variety of other unfortunate circumſtances appear to attend this unhappy people.

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*Freſh diſturbances in St. Domingo.*

Captain Davis of the Brig Hetty, who arrived at this port on Monday laſt from Cape-Francois, which place he left the 7th inſt. informs, that on the 1ſt of this month, the Governor received official information, that the National Aſſembly had paſſed a decree, which gave to the free negroes and mulattoes in their colonies equal rights with the other inhabitants.

The Governor on the 4th of July, by Proclamation, made public this intelligence, which created great diſturbance in the colony.

The Provincial Aſſembly met, proteſted againſt the decree of the National Aſſembly, determined to oppoſe the execution of it, and reſolved to ſend Miniſters Plenipotentiary to the different European Courts, inviting their aſſiſtance to render their oppoſition effectual.

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We are aſſured from good authority, that the extract of a letter from Pittſburg, publiſhed in the American Daily Advertiſer of yeſterday, relative to the Cornplanter's Indians having taken up the hatchet againſt the United States, is utterly groundleſs.

Major-General Butler received letters from Fort Faanklin, the originals of which are now in this city, containing freſh evidence of the friendly diſpoſition of the Cornplanter and his party, and of the peaceable diſpoſition in general of the Five Nations, the Chiefs of which are now, or very lately have been holding a treaty with Col. Pickering, at the Painted Poſt, on the Tioga branch of the Suſquehannah.

The apprehenſion of danger from the introduction of an infectious diſorder into this Commonwealth by veſſels from Ireland, having ſubſided; the Governor has directed, that the pilots ſhould not detain veſſels arriving from thence, in any other manner than is required by their uſual inſtructions as heretofore given agreeable to law.

On a requeſt from the inſpectors of the priſon, the reverend clergy of the reſpective denominations in the city and ſuburbs have agreed to preach in the jail once every week, viz. on Sundays, when it is conſiſtent with their parochial duty; otherwiſe on Mondays. Accordingly ſervice has been performed for three Sundays; and will be to-morrow, at half after 8 o'clock in the morning. A very ſalutary effect may reaſonably be expected from this co-operation of religion with juſt and mild laws. Indeed theſe are but feeble correctives and reſtoratives without the divine power of the fears and hopes of true religion.

According to a ſchedule taken under the direction of the Marſhal of the Diſtrict of New-York, purſuant to a law of the Union that State contains three hundred and ſixty-five thouſand, three hundred and twenty-ſeven inhabitants.

The State of Maryland, agreeable to the cenſus taken as above, is found to contain three hundred and twenty thouſand, four hundred and ſeventy-eight inhabitants.

At the celebration of Independence at Dover, Delaware, the Town-Houſe, in which an elegant dinner was provided, was decorated with figures emblematical of the occaſion. Upon the right hand pillar at the head was to be ſeen the portrait of his Excellency the Preſident of the United States, with a conſtellation of ſtars; at his feet, Juſtice with the ſword and balance, and Fame with a trumpet; Minerva at the head, crowning him with laurels, and Apollo playing on the lyre.

MOTTO.

Long may he live, bid emulation riſe,
Late ſink in death, and meet his native ſkies.

On the left hand pillar was a portrait of the Vice-Preſident of the United States.

MOTTO.

Ecce amicus verus patriæ.
Behold the true friend of his country.

On the right hand pillar, at the lower end of the hall, was preſented the buſt of the late Dr. Franklin, whoſe political and literary abilities have endeared his memory in the breaſt of Europeans as well as his native countrymen.

MOTTO.

"Fulmen, Eripuit Cœlo, Sceptrumque Tyrannis."

On the left hand pillar was diſplayed a portrait of Major-General Warren, encircled with weeping willows.

MOTTO.

"Adorn'd with honors in his native ſhore,
Silent he ſleeps and hears of wars no more."
So falls the victor, in the martial ſtriſe,
The coward lives, his puniſhment is life.

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## COMMUNICATIONS.

Many of the Indian ſtories in the newſpapers are totally void of foundation, and the reſt are greatly exaggerated miſrepreſentations.—Thoſe who talk of armies from three to ſeven thouſand Indians, are entirely ignorant of the whole ſubject of Indian affairs—the greateſt number of Savages that has perhaps been collected ſince Braddock's defeat, was with St. Ledger the laſt war,—thoſe never amounted to more than 1500—and it is ſuppoſed on good grounds that the whole number of Creeks that invaded Georgia not long ſince, did not amount to more than 3 or 400.

In a daily paper of yeſterday we are informed that the ſpeech [of the Lord Lieutenant] from the throne, candidly acknowledges that exciſe-duties have not been able to reſtrain in Ireland the immoderate uſe of ardent ſpirits. The ſpeech, however, as publiſhed in the "*General Advertiſer*," contains no ſuch intimation—and all the papers printed in this city have informed us that TWO THOUSAND DRAM SHOPS have been ſhut up in Dublin only, in conſequence of the Exciſe Law.

It is preſumed that the account lately publiſhed of the demolition of a diſtillery at the Southward, will turn out to be a miſtake.

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At a meeting of the American Philoſophical Society, on the 15th inſt. the following gentlemen were elected members:

Mr. John Luzac, Profeſſor of the Greek Language in the Univerſity of Leyden.

John Nicholſon, Eſq. Comptroller-General of the State of Pennſylvania.

Andrew Roſs, M. D. of Philadelphia.

Benjamin Waterhouſe, M. D. Profeſſor of Medicine, in the Univerſity of Cambridge, Maſſachuſetts.

John Penington, M. D.

John Beckley, Eſq. Clerk of the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States.

Peter Stephen Du Ponceau, Eſq. Couſellor at Law, Philadelphia.

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Wedneſday laſt DON JOSEPH IGNACIO DE VIAR, Chargè des Affaires from the Court of Spain, and DON JOSEPH DE JAUDENES, the Commiſſioner lately arrived from that Court, had the honor of a private audience with the PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES, to whom they were preſented by THOMAS JEFFERSON, Eſq. Secretary of State. Thoſe gentlemen were formally received by the Preſident, as repreſentatives, charged with the affairs of his Catholic Majeſty.

The Preſident of the United States has been pleaſed to appoint WILLIAM RAWLE, Eſq. of this City, Attorney of the United States for the Diſtrict of Pennſylvania—vice William Lewis, Eſq appointed Judge.

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☞ The remarks on a late circular letter, would lead to a religious controverſy, which we mean to avoid.

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## From PELOSI's MARINE LIST.

*ARRIVALS at the PORT of PHILADELPHIA.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Ship Nancy, Glenn, | Londonderry |
| Brig John, Belcher, | Curracoa |
| Ruby, Peoples, | Halifax |
| Maria, Hopkins, | Boſton |
| Sch'r Tryal, Vannemar, | St. Thomas |
| Charming Sally, Daviſon, | Cape-Francois |

## *PRICE CURRENT.*—PUBLIC SECURITIES.

FUNDED DEBT.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 6 pr. Cents | 19ſ | 19ſ1 pr. £. | 95 | pr. cent. |
| 3 pr. Cents | | 11ſ | 55 | do. |
| Defered 6 pr. Cents | | 11ſ | 55 | do. |

UNFUNDED DEBT.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Final Settl. and other Certificates | | 18ſ | 90 | do. |
| Indents | | 11ſ | 55 | do. |
| N. and S. Carolina debts, | 14ſ | 15ſ6. | | |
| Bank Subſcriptions, | | | 48 Dollars. | |

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ADVERTISEMENT.

LUKE RAUSS, who left Germany in 1749, and came to America, if he be ſtill living, may hear of ſomething to his advantage, by applying at the office of the Secretary of State, in Philadelphia.

July 20, 1791. (3 t.)

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PHILADELPHIA, 20th July, 1791.

THE Commiſſioners appointed to receive Subſcriptions to the Bank of the United States, do hereby, agreeable to law, inform the Stockholders of the ſaid Bank, that an election for twenty-four Directors will be held at the City-Hall in Philadelphia, on Friday the 21ſt day of October next, at 10 o'clock in the morning.

THOMAS WILLING,
DAVID RITTENHOUSE,
SAMUEL HOWELL.

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## Charleſtown (Maſſ.) Lottery.

CLASS XXII.

THE MANAGERS of ſaid LOTTERY preſent to the Public the following

SCHEME

Of the TWENTY-SECOND CLASS,

Conſiſting of 7000 Tickets, at THREE DOLLARS each, 21,000 Dollars.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Prize of | 2500 Dolls. is | | 2500 |
| 1 | | 1000 | | 1000 |
| 15 | | 100 are | | 1500 |
| 20 | | 50 | | 1000 |
| 20 | | 40 | | 800 |
| 20 | | 30 | | 600 |
| 40 | | 20 | | 800 |
| 60 | | 10 | | 600 |
| 70 | | 8 | | 560 |
| 80 | | 6 | | 480 |
| 2008 | | 4 | | 8032 |
| 2335 | Prizes, | | | 17872 |
| 4665 | Blanks, | Deduction, | | 3128 |
| 7000 | Tickets, | Amount, | | 21000 |

☞ This Claſs will commence drawing on or before the 1ſt of September.

TICKETS may be had of the ſeveral Managers in Charleſtown, and at the uſual places in Boſton.

THOMAS HARRIS,
MATTHEW BRIDGE,
SAMUEL SOLEY,
} Managers.

Charleſton, May 25, 1791.

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## HAZARD and ADDOMS,

No. 173, Market-Street,

HAVE TICKETS in the above, and in the Maſſachuſetts Second SEMI-ANNUAL LOTTERY, for Sale.

## A PRINTING APPARATUS COMPLEAT, AND A NEWS-PAPER ESTABLISHMENT.

ANY young Man, of reſpectable character, capable of conducting the PRINTING BUSINESS in its different branches, may have an opportunity of engaging as a PARTNER, in a large commercial town, where the preſent income and proſpects are highly flattering to thoſe of an induſtrious turn. A ſmall ſum will be requeſted in hand, and further particulars explained in perſon, by addreſſing a line to Z. TOWNLY, at the Bar of the Merchants and Exchange Coffee-Houſe.

Philad. July 20, 1791. [4t]

## TAKE NOTICE.

THE MANAGERS of the NEWARK BRIDGE LOTTERY will begin paying the Prizes drawn in the Firſt Claſs on Monday the 11th of July, by which time the Tickets in the Second Claſs will be ready to deliver to applicants agreeable to the ſcheme.—To accommodate holders of Tickets undrawn in the Firſt Claſs. the ſame numbers in the Second Claſs will be lodged, if convenient, in the ſame places where the firſt were ſold, as ſoon as poſſible, and if not, ſuch holders muſt apply to the Manager who ſigned their Tickets. Such perſons will pleaſe to take notice, that application for renewal in the Second Claſs muſt be made before the 11th of Auguſt next.

JOHN N. CUMMING,
JESSE BALDWIN,
JOHN D. ALVEY,
} Managers.
of New-Brunſwick.

*Newark, June 27, 1791.* (1aw 1m)

## Public Notice is hereby given,

to all whom theſe preſents ſhall come, or in any wiſe concern, That JAMES GARDNER, late of Wilmington, North-Carolina, deceaſed, did make four promiſſory notes payable to SAMUEL JACKSON, of Philadelphia, Merchant, all bearing date the 19th July, 1785, one for three hundred and ſeventy-one pounds, payable in ſix months—one for ſeven hundred and forty two pounds, in nine months—one for ſeven hundred and forty pounds, in twelve months—and one for ſeven hundred and forty-five pounds thirteen ſhillings and three-pence, in fifteen months, amounting in the whole to two thouſand five hundred and ninety-eight pounds thirteen ſhillings and three-pence, and payable in produce at Wilmington:—Which ſaid notes have been aſſigned by the ſaid Samuel Jackſon to THOMAS MACKIE and Co. and JAMES HOOD, Merchants, Philadelphia, and have ſince, in the life-time of the ſaid Gardner, by him been accounted for and paid in part to the amount of two thouſand and forty-ſeven pounds fifteen ſhillings and ſix-pence, to the ſaid THOMAS MACKIE, and Co. in proof of which the ſubſcribers have ſufficient vouchers.

Theſe are therefore to caution all perſons from purchaſing ſaid notes as they will not be taken up.

THOMAS WRIGHT,
ROBERT SCOTT,
M. R. WILLKINGS,
} Executors.

*Wilmington, North-Carolina, 27th May*, 1791. (e p. 3 m.

GEORGE-TOWN, June 30, 1791.

THE PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES having approved the ſites for the Public Buildings, to be erected in purſuance of the act of Congreſs for eſtabliſhing the temporary and permanent ſeat of government of the United States, the Commiſſioners, appointed in virtue of that act, will meet at George-Town, on Monday the ſeventeenth day of October next, and proceed to ſell, at Vendue, a number of lots in the beſt ſituations in the Federal City. A depoſit of 8 per cent. will be required; the reſidue to be ſecured on Bonds, with ſecurity, payable in three equal yearly payments.—The farther terms will be made known at the ſale.

THOMAS JOHNSON,
DAVID STEWART,
DANIEL CARROL,
} Commiſſioners.

## WAR DEPARTMENT,

MAY 30, 1791.

INFORMATION is hereby given to all the military Invalids of the United States, that the ſums to which they are entitled for ſix months of their annual penſion, from the 4th day of March, 1791, and which will become due on the 4th day of September enſuing, will be paid on the ſaid day by the Commiſſioners of the Loans within the States reſpectively, under the uſual regulations, viz.

Every application for payment muſt be accompanied by the following vouchers.

1ſt. The certificate given by the ſtate, ſpecifying that the perſon poſſeſſing the ſame is in fact an invalid, and aſcertaining the ſum to which as ſuch he is annually entitled.

2d. An affidavit, agreeably to the following form:

*A. B. came before me, one of the Juſtices of the county of in the ſtate of and made oath that he is the ſame A. B. to whom the original certificate in his poſſeſſion was given, of which the following is a copy (the certificate given by the ſtate to be recited) That he ſerved (regiment, corps or veſſel) at the time he was diſabled, and that he now reſides in the and county of and has reſided there for the laſt years, previous to which he reſided in*

In caſe an invalid ſhould apply for payment by an attorney, the ſaid attorney, beſides the certificate and oath before recited, muſt produce a ſpecial letter of attorney agreeably to the following form:

*I, A. B. of county of ſtate of do hereby conſtitute and appoint C. D. of my lawful attorney, to receive in my behalf of my penſion for ſix months, as an invalid of the United States, from the fourth day of March, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-one, and ending the fourth day of September of the ſame year.*

Signed and ſealed
in the preſence of
} *Witneſſes.*

Acknowledged before me,

Applications of executors and adminiſtrators muſt be accompanied with legal evidence of their reſpective offices, and alſo of the time the invalids died, whoſe penſion they may claim.

By command of the Preſident of the United States,
H. KNOX, *Secretary of War.*

## Funds of the United States.

ALL kinds of the *Public Debt* of the *Union*, bought, ſold, or exchanged; Foreign and Inland *Bills of Exchange* negociated; *Merchandize* of all ſorts bought and ſold on *Commiſſion*, and *all* other Buſineſs in the line of a Broker, tranſacted by

WILLIAM CLELAND,

At the Office, next door to the *Cuſtom-Houſe*, State-Street, *BOSTON.*

Publiſhed, and to be ſold by the Editor, price ¼th of a Dollar,

TWENTY-SIX LETTERS,

On the moſt important Subjects,
Reſpecting the REVOLUTION of AMERICA.
Written in Holland in the year 1780,
*By the* VICE-PRESIDENT *of the United States.*

☞ *A few copies of the CONSTITUTION of the United States, printed with Notes, may be had of the Editor.*

## A FINE CHANCE FOR A YOUNG PRINTER.

*FOR SALE,*

## A Printing Preſs and Types,

together with the right of publiſhing a PAPER, in good repute, the ſubſcribers to which are continually increaſing—The preſent number of its patrons is between ſeven and eight hundred. The types conſiſt of BURGEOIS, PICA, and a ſufficient quantity of larger letter to diſplay advertiſements to advantage. The ſituation is in the interior part of MASSACHUSETTS, in the centre of a populous and thriving community, and within 17 miles of an excellent Paper-Mill, where paper of every quality and ſize may always be had on ſhort notice. Perhaps no country paper on the continent has a larger ſhare of Advertiſements than the one offered for ſale. A very conſiderable profit alſo accrues from the ſale of Blanks of all kinds, which are much uſed in the place—from the publication of Hand-Bills, &c. &c. It is a good ſituation, alſo, for a ſmall Book-Store—and it is ſuppoſed the Book-Binding buſineſs might be carried on in the ſame place to advantage.

For further particulars, enquire of JOHN FENNO, at his Office, No. 69, High-Street, between Second and Third-Streets, Philadelphia. (1aw 8w)

## CONTRACT,

For erecting BRIDGES over the HACKINSACK and PASSAICK Rivers, between Powles-Hook and Newark, in the State of New-Jerſey.

THE Commiſſioners appointed by an act of the legiſlature of the ſtate of New-Jerſey, to erect bridges over the Hackinſack and Paſſaick rivers, having obtained the neceſſary ſurveys, are now ready to receive propoſals for performing the ſame; and offer the following conditions for the conſideration of ſuch as may be inclined to contract:

The ſituation of the bridge acroſs the Hackinſack river, will be at one of the following ſtations, as ſhall be hereafter determined moſt eligible.

1ſt. At the place where the preſent ferry is eſtabliſhed, where the width of the river is 1448 feet.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Depth at the eaſtern ſhore, | 8 feet | 8 inches. |
| Do. weſtern ſhore, | 8 | 11 |
| Greateſt depth, | 25 | 4 |

2d. At a place more northerly, called Douw's Ferry, where the width of the river is 846 feet.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Depth at the eaſtern ſhore | 19 feet | 10 inches. |
| Do. weſtern ſhore | 12 | |
| Greateſt depth | 35 | 8 |

The ſituation of the bridge acroſs the Paſſaick river, will be at one of the three following ſtations, as ſhall be hereafter determined moſt eligible.

1ſt. At the place where the preſent ferry is eſtabliſhed, where the width of the river is 676 feet.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Depth at the eaſtern ſhore | 8 feet | 6 inches, |
| Do. weſtern ſhore | 9 | 6 |
| Greateſt depth | 17 | |

2d. At a place more weſterly, called Beef-Point, where the breadth of the river is 799 feet.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Depth at the eaſtern ſhore | 11 feet, | |
| Do. weſtern ſhore | 4 | 5 inches, |
| Greateſt depth | 13 | 4 |

3d. At a place ſtill more northerly, called Hedden's dock, in the town of Newark, where the width of the river is 526 feet.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Depth at the eaſtern ſhore | 4 feet | 5 inches, |
| Do. weſtern ſhore | 10 | 8 |
| Greateſt depth | 15 | 11 |

The bridges are to be conſtructed on the principles of thoſe erected over Charles, Myſtick, and Beverly Rivers in the State of Maſſachuſetts, with a draw to admit a free paſſage for veſſels with fixed ſtanding maſts, not leſs than twenty-four feet wide, to be placed in ſuch part of the bridges as ſhall be determined moſt convenient for the navigation of the river, with piles or blocks on each ſide of the entrance of ſuch draw, as ſhall be judged ſufficient to aid veſſels in paſſing through. Alſo, one lamp on each ſide of the draw, to be lighted every night from ſunſet to ſunriſe, during the continuance of the leaſe.

The bridges are to be built with ſuch piles, timber, ſcantling, and plank, as ſhall render them perfectly ſubſtantial and ſecure in the opinion of the commiſſioners, and are to be of a ſufficient height to protect them againſt the tides, which riſe at ordinary tides from 5 to 6 feet, and at ſpring tides from 8 to 10 feet. They are to be 31 feet in breadth, viz.

Allowance for carriage way, 20 feet.
Do. for foot walks, railed off on each ſide, 4 feet each, 8 feet.
Do. for balluſtrades, 1 foot each, 2 feet.
Do. for hand-rails for do. 6 inches each, 1 foot.—Total, 31 feet.

The ſides of the bridges to be ſecured with ſtrong balluſtrades, after the manner of the bridge between Boſton and Charleſtown.

The bridges and draws are to be kept in conſtant repair, and at the expiration of the leaſe are to be ſurrendered in good order, agreeably to the act.

The following are the terms which the commiſſioners are authoriſed to offer to contractors:

A leaſe of the excluſive privilege of the bridges for a period not exceeding 99 years, with a toll equal to three-fourths of the preſent rates of ferriage.

From as accurate an eſtimate as could poſſibly be obtained, the actual receipts of the ferries for a medium of five years laſt paſt, amount to twelve hundred pounds, New-Jerſey currency, per annum, three-fourths of that ſum will conſequently produce an immediate income of 900 pounds per ann. This may fairly be eſtimated as the ſmalleſt profit that can be calculated upon. The advancing population of the United States, the increaſing intercourſe between the two cities of New-York and Philadelphia, the facility which the conſtruction of theſe bridges will give to travelling, the eaſy communication thereby offered with the ſtate of New-York, on the weſtern ſide of the Hudſon, are all important circumſtances, which muſt neceſſarily tend rapidly to accumulate the profits of the bridges. The commiſſioners are moreover authorized by law to raiſe four thouſand pounds to be applied towards making cauſeways and laying out proper roads connected with the bridges, and have a lottery now on foot for that purpoſe. As ſoon as the places ſhall be determined on where the bridges are to be fixed, and the contracts for erecting them are executed, the roads and cauſeways will be immediately undertaken.

Such perſons therefore as may be inclined to contract on the above principles, will be pleaſed to ſend in their terms ſealed, within three months from this date, to WILLIAM MAXWELL, Eſq. in New-York, ſpecifying the ſhorteſt period of leaſe for which they will undertake to erect the ſaid bridges, together with proper ſecurity for performing the ſame.

SAMUEL TUTHILL,
JOHN NEILSON,
ROBERT KEMBLE,
WILLIAM MAXWELL,
JOHN PINTARD
} Commiſſioners.

*Newark, State of New-Jerſey, April 22, 1791.* 1 w. 3m.

☞ *Blank Powers to receive the* Intereſt, *and for the tranſfer of the* principal *of public debt, agreeable to the Rules eſtabliſhed in the Treaſury Department: Alſo Blanks for abſtracts of Certificates, to be ſold by the Editor.*

☞ *The price of this Paper is 3 Dollars per ann.*

## PUBLIC SECURITIES,

BOUGHT and SOLD, on COMMISSION, by
SAMUEL ANDERSON,
Cheſnut-Street, next door to the Bank, No. 97.

MASSACHUSETTS SEMI-ANNUAL,
AND NEW-HAVEN

## Lottery Tickets,

To be had at the ſame place.

May 28, 1791. (eptf)

[☞ All perſons concerned will be pleaſed to take notice that the following advertiſement has been varied from that publiſhed in our paper of the 23d of March.]

## Treaſury Department.

MARCH 22, 1791.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Propoſals will be received at the office of the Secretary of the Treaſury, until the firſt Monday in September next incluſive, for the ſupply of all rations, which may be required for the uſe of the United States, from the firſt day of January to the thirty-firſt day of December, 1792, both days incluſive, at the places, and within the diſtricts herein after mentioned, viz.

At any place or places, betwixt Yorktown in the ſtate of Pennſylvania and Fort Pitt, and at Fort Pitt.

At any place or places, betwixt Fort Pitt and Fort M'Intoſh on the River Ohio, and at Fort M'Intoſh.

At any place or places, betwixt Fort M'Intoſh and the mouth of the River Muſkingum, and at the mouth of the River Muſkingum.

At any place or places, betwixt the mouth of the River Muſkingum, and up the ſaid River to the Tuſcarowas, and at the Tuſcarowas, and thence over to the Cayoga River, and down the ſaid River to its mouth.

At any place or places, betwixt the mouth of the River Muſkingum, and the mouth of the Scioto River, and at the mouth of the ſaid River Scioto.

At any place or places, betwixt the mouth of Scioto River, and the mouth of the great Miami, at the mouth of the great Miami, and from thence to the Rapids, on the Falls of the Ohio, and at the ſaid Rapids.

At any place or places, betwixt the mouth of the great Miami, up the ſaid Miami, to and at Piquetown, and thence over to the Miami Village, on the river of the ſame name which empties into Lake Erie.

At any place or places from the rapids of the Ohio, to the mouth of the Wabaſh, thence up the ſaid Wabaſh to Poſt St. Vincennes, at Poſt St. Vincennes, and thence up the ſaid river Wabaſh, to the Miami village, before deſcribed.

At any place or places, from the mouth of the Wabaſh river to the mouth of the river Ohio.

At any place or places, on the eaſt ſide of the river Miſſiſippi, from the mouth of the Ohio river, to the mouth of the Illinois river.

At any place or places, from the mouth of the Miami river to the Miami Village.

At any place or places, from the Miami Village to Sanduſky, and at Sanduſky, and from Sanduſky to the mouth of Cayoga river.

At any place or places, betwixt Fort Pitt and Venango, and at Venango.

At any place or places, betwixt Venango and Le Beuf, and at Le Beuf, betwixt Le Beuf and Preſq'Iſle, at Preſq'Iſle, and betwixt Preſq'Iſle and the mouth of Cayoga river.

At the mouth of Cayoga river, and at any place or places, on the route from Fort Pitt, to the mouth of Cayoga river, by the way of Big Beaver creek.

At any place or places, on the eaſt ſide of the Miſſiſippi, between the mouth of the Ohio and the river Margot incluſively.

At any place or places, from the ſaid river Margot, to the river Yazous incluſively.

At any place or places, from the mouth of the river Teneſee, to Ocochappo or Bear creek, on the ſaid river incluſively.

Should any rations be required at any places, or within other diſtricts, not ſpecified in theſe propoſals, the price of the ſame to be hereafter agreed on, betwixt the public and the contractor.

The rations to be ſupplied are to conſiſt of the following articles. viz. One pound of bread or flour,
One pound of beef, or ¾ of a pound of pork,
Half a jill of rum, brandy or whiſky,
One quart of ſalt,
Two quarts of vinegar,
Two pounds of ſoap,
One pound of candles,
} per. 100 rations.

ALSO, That Propoſals will be received at the ſaid office until the firſt Monday in September next, incluſive, for the ſupply of all rations which may be required for the uſe of the United States, from the firſt day of January to the thirty-firſt day of December, 1792, both days incluſive, at Springfield, in the ſtate of Maſſachuſetts, and the Poſt of Weſt-Point, in the ſtate of New-York,

The rations to be ſupplied, are to conſiſt of the ſame articles as are above mentioned.

ALSO, That propoſals will be received at the ſaid office, until the 1ſt Monday in September next incluſive, for the ſupply of all rations, which may be required for the uſe of the United States, from the 1ſt day of January to the 31ſt day of December, 1792, both days incluſive, at the places, and within the diſtricts hereinafter mentioned.

At the poſt on the river Saint Mary, at preſent commanded by Capt. Henry Burbeck.

At the poſt on the river Altamaha, at preſent commanded by Capt. John Smith.

At the poſt on the river Oconee, at preſent commanded by Capt. Joſeph Savage.

At the poſt on the river Apalachee, at preſent commanded by Capt. Michael Rudolph.

At any place or places from the Rock Landing on the Oconee, up to the mouth of the main ſouth branch of the ſaid river, from the ſaid mouth up to the ſource of the ſaid main ſouth branch, and from thence to the Currahee mountain.

At any other place or places within the ſtate of Georgia which may hereafter be occupied as permanent poſts by any troops of the United States.

And for rations deliverable on the march to ſuch future poſts.

The rations are to be furniſhed in ſuch quantities as that there ſhall at all times, during the ſaid term, be ſufficient for the conſumption of the troops at each of the ſaid poſts, for the ſpace of at leaſt two months in advance, in good and wholeſome proviſions.

The rations to be ſupplied are to conſiſt of the ſame articles, as are abovementioned.

It is to be underſtood in each caſe, that all loſſes ſuſtained by the depredations of the enemy, or by means of the troops of the United States, ſhall be paid for at the prices of the articles captured or deſtroyed, on the depoſitions of two or more creditable characters, and the certificate of a commiſſioned officer, aſcertaining the circumſtances of the loſs, and the amount of the articles for which compenſation is claimed.

The contracts for the above ſupplies will be made either for *one* year, or for *two* years, as may appear eligible. Perſons diſpoſed to contract will therefore confine their offers to one year, or they may make their propoſitions ſo as to admit an election of the term of two years.

The propoſals may be made for the whole of the above poſts together, or ſeparately for Springfield, for Weſt-Point, for Yorktown, and the ſeventeen places following it, and for the poſts in Georgia: and they muſt ſpecify the loweſt price per ration, for prompt payment.